



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

one hundred pages. The rest of the volume is made up of valuable appendices which give the text of important statutes and a number of valuable forms and documents.

C. J. BULLOCK.

KNOEPFELMACHER, J. *Das neue Personalsteuergesetz*. (M.-Ostrau: Papauschek. 1914. Pp. vii, 144. 1.50 M.)

LYON, H. *Principles of taxation*. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1914. Pp. v, 133. 75c.)

MA, Y. C. *The finances of the city of New York*. Columbia University studies in history, economics and public law, LXI, 2. (New York: Longmans. 1914. Pp. 312. \$2.50.)

To be reviewed.

OTT. *Die Vermögens und Einkommens-Steuer in der Schweiz*. (Zurich: Füssli. 1914.)

PARSONS, G. O. *Supertax tables and net income tax tables. Based on the finance act for 1914-1915*. (London: King. 1914. 2s. 6d.)

SNELLING, W. E. *Income tax and super tax practice*. (London: Pitman. 1914. Pp. 450. 10s. 6d.)

YOUNG, E. H. *The system of national finance*. (London: Smith, Elder. 1914.)

The customs service; complete course of instructions, with questions and answers. (New York: Chief Pub. Co. 1914. Pp. 332. \$1.)

Manual of the income tax. (New York: Standard Statistics Co. 1914. \$3.)

Protective tariff cyclopedia. The Underwood and Payne-Aldrich laws compared. (New York: Am. Protective Tariff League. 1914. Pp. 159.)

Return of the total naval expenditure of the United Kingdom in each of the last ten years, with similar information for each of the principal foreign naval powers. H. of C. 410. (London: Wyman. 1914. 1s. 6d.)

Population and Migration

Jewish Immigration to the United States from 1881 to 1910. By SAMUEL JOSEPH. Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, LIX, 4. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1914. Pp. 209. \$1.50.)

This is a valuable and scientific contribution to what the author correctly describes as a movement which "has almost reached the dignity of the migration of a people," and has brought to our shores about 1,562,800 Jews, nearly all from Russia, Roumania, and Austria-Hungary, between the years 1881 and

1910. That we can now quite closely estimate its extent is due largely to Dr. Joseph's discovery and use of the figures contained in some early Jewish annual reports, antedating 1899, when the government began to classify Jewish immigrants as such, and to able estimates of his own, reducing earlier estimates materially.

Dr. Joseph divides his work into two sections, the first half being devoted to *The Causes of Jewish Emigration*, in the form of a study of conditions in the three European countries named, which have led to this Jewish immigration, and to the status and characteristics of the Jewish emigrant in his European home; and the second half to *Jewish Immigration to the United States*, being a very valuable statistical and comparative study of the Jewish immigrant arriving here. Part I is concise, accurate, and penetrating, and contains valuable material not heretofore conveniently accessible, especially not in English. In fact, the reader may well be disposed at first to doubt the place here of such an elaborate study of the history of Russia, Roumania, and Galicia of the past thirty-five years, in its bearings on their Jewish population; but when he reaches the second part of the work he finds how illuminating the statistics become in the light of this earlier section and cross-references to it. That this Jewish immigration is due primarily to governmental persecution in Russia and Roumania, and is conditioned almost wholly by the ebb and flow of discriminatory laws, persecutions and pogroms, clearly appears from Mr. Joseph's book. Even the illiteracy of Jewish immigrants is shown to stand in close relationship to oppressive and increasing restrictions upon Jewish education in Russia and Roumania.¹ Dr. Joseph's objective and scientific study ought to fill a great need in overcoming unwarranted assumptions of fact. Typical is his correction of Professor Ross' recently published statement regarding the supposed "emigration of 50,000 Roumanian Jews between January and August, 1900," "brought about by steamship agents who created great excitement in Roumania by distributing glowing circulars about America." Dr. Joseph points out, first, that only 6183 Roumanian Jews arrived in the United States in the whole of the year 1900, and during the entire twelve years from 1899 on, less than 55,000; and that, on the other hand, there is not only no proof of the supposed machinations of the steamship agents in Roumania at

¹ See further as to this, Senate Document No. 611, 63 Cong., 2 Sess.

the period stated, but that contemporary records show that the movement was due to a new outbreak of Roumanian anti-Semitism.

The second section, dealing with Jewish immigration to America is subdivided into two parts: first, Its Movement, treating of the numbers, source, and immediate occasion for the migration; second, Its Characteristics, with respect to family movement, permanent settlement, occupations, illiteracy, and destination. Large masses of statistics, chiefly collected by the Immigration Commission, are handled in a painstaking and truly illuminating manner, and Dr. Joseph shows how this Jewish immigration is far more a "family movement" than even the "old immigration" of the past few decades was, that its return movement is smaller than any other, and that it embraces a "larger relative proportion and absolute number of skilled laborers" than is furnished by any other immigrant people, a fact heretofore commonly overlooked. He also points out that the larger proportion of occupationless wives and children constituting this Jewish migration makes it all the more difficult for the male bread-winner to avoid economic stress here, a factor which would have acquired still more support, had he analyzed the government figures with respect to the relatively smaller amount of money brought over by the Jewish immigrants. On the other hand, such *a priori* inferences are completely rebutted by an analysis of the Immigration Commission's statistics as to immigrants becoming public charges, and by the reports of Jewish private charities, all showing that the Jewish immigrant becomes a public or a private charge in far fewer instances than the average immigrant, that this burden is in fact *decreasing* with the increased immigration, and is so small as to be relatively negligible.

Dr. Joseph practically ignores, however, the many institutions and agencies, which the United States, and especially the Jews here, have established and constantly extended, for the distribution of the immigrant, his Americanization and aid, and acquisition of the art of self-help, which other races enjoy only within smaller limits, and which make it comparatively easy within this decade, to assimilate per annum a hundred thousand Jews, while before their establishment, in the eighties, it was difficult to provide for 20,000.

MAX J. KOHLER.

NEW BOOKS

ANTIN, M. *They who knock at our gates. A complete gospel of immigration.* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1914. Pp. 143. \$1.)

The author is more emotional than scientific. The Declaration